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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1871. NO. 252.

FIRST EDITION.

AFTER THE RIOT.

COUNTING UP THE COST.

Examination of the Rioters.

SAD SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

The Killing of a Woman and Little Girl.

A Burly Rioter Shoots Them Down

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A Portion of the Militia Still Under Arms.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Locked Up in Their Armory All Day Wednesday.

Governor Hoffman Interviewed.

The Lawless Element Must Understand that the Authorities Will Preserve Order.

A "SECTION" AMONG THE HIBERNIANS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The riot reported as being in progress near the Boulevards to-day, turns out to have been among a party of Hibernians who were engaged in the riots of yesterday, and a number of laborers who had refused to turn out when requested to do so by their friends. The fight therefore was one results, and word was sent to the police headquarters. A squad of policemen was promptly dealed, who, arriving on the scene of action in a few minutes, quelled the disturbance, arresting a number of the participants. The city is rapidly assuming her wonted appearance, and at three o'clock all is quiet.

GOV. HOFFMAN INTERVIEWED.

Governor Hoffman yesterday made the following statement to a reporter: I became thoroughly satisfied that it was necessary, not only for the present but for the future, that whatever lawless element there was in the city of New York should be made to understand at once, and finally, that there was force enough in the city, military and civil, to assert the power of the authorities of law, and preserve peace and order, and to protect the lives and the property of the people. I determined, therefore, to be conciliatory at once that a procession and assemblage for the purpose of lawful purpose should be permitted, and would be protected in the full exercise of the law as far as the civil and military power at my command would be sufficient. There is no safety for a citizen, whether he be poor or rich, native or foreign born, Protestant or Catholic, or for his wife and children, except in the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws of the law at all times, and people, whatever may be their nationality or their religion, or whatever it may be their sympathies, will be made to see that it is their common interest to sustain the authorities in preserving order and in the execution of the laws. It is a question of to-day's procession, but it is a question which applies to all future parades and gatherings. Men who choose to assemble for any purpose, personal, religious or political, who threaten no interference with the rights of property or the rights of others, have a right to do so, and they must not be interfered with, and they must be protected by the police in all hazards they must and shall be protected by the civil and military authorities. In the assertion and maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, the rights of all creeds have an equal interest. The attempt to make the issue of to-day one of religion or politics is wicked, mischievous and unpatriotic. Every good citizen, whatever may be his creed or his politics, is bound to sustain the authorities in their determination to preserve order and vindicate law.

AN IRISH REGIMENT KEPT ALL DAY UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

A majority of the Sixty-ninth regiment were locked up in the armory all day. A small detachment was sent out, but behaved very badly and affiliated with the rioters. As soon as this became known the doors of the armory were locked and barred. Two companies of the Sixty-ninth were sent last night to guard the Custom House, and another to the Sub-Treasury.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Immense crowds assembled at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning to attend the trial of the prisoners arrested as rioters. Justice Standley presided, and disposed of the following cases: Patrick Hagan, committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions for standing on the steps of the Fifth precinct police station and urging on the crowd to rescue prisoners. Arrested for rioting: John Hendrick, Thomas O'Neil and Francis Knet, committed for trial for participating in the riot.

THE DAY IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, CONT., July 3.—The celebration of the 12th of July was confined to a peaceful display of emblems, and a dinner given last evening in Masonic Hall by members of the Orange lodges in honor of the day. A great deal of enthusiasm existed, and the riots in New York. Otherwise everything is quiet.

SAD SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

At the Morgue this morning the crowd was allowed to pass around the bodies of those killed in the riot yesterday, to see if they could identify any of the dead men as their friends. About 7,000 persons must have passed before twelve o'clock, and as any of the spectators discovered among the dead one dear to them, a loved parent, husband or son, the shrieks which rent the air pierced to the hearts of those other lookers-on who were more fortunate in having no one among that long row of upturned faces whose loss they should mourn. Occasionally a poor, sorrow-stricken wife would throw herself on the coffin which held the remains of her dead husband, and lay and moan as if her heart would break.

The mother of a boy of New York, who was shot at by a man pitching from a window, found the only dead body, having learned from friends that he was at the Morgue. He was, however, confined and the lid nailed down for removal, when the officials very kindly that she would have to wait until it was brought home. At this she gave way to a fresh paint, and in accents broken with emotion, cried out, "Oh, won't you, won't you let me see my boy, my boy? Oh, and have I been so long in vain? Oh, let me see him! Let me see him! Doctor, dear, give me one look at him! What will I do at all, at all? He was twenty-four years in England and this didn't happen." And she thus went on in a sort of half crazed manner, evidently suffering from overwrought senses by the sudden blow which deprived her of her son. Many other scenes of a similar nature occurred, which go to make up the sad history of the 12th of July, 1871. Of the wounded brought to Bellevue hospital last night, four died this morning.

ALL QUIET.

All parts of the city have been quiet to-day, and the police do not apprehend any further disturbance.

BEHAVIOR OF THE POLICE AND TROOPS.

The riot yesterday is the chief topic of conversation, and the conduct of the police and military is highly praised by all respectable citizens. While the killing of some innocent persons by the troops is greatly regretted, no blame is attached to the latter on account of the occasion, which, from the nature of the cause, was perhaps unavoidable. The Seventy-eighth had orders to fire before a piece was discharged. One who witnessed the whole affair stated that a policeman was struck down with a brick, and when he recovered he was heard to give the order, "fire!" which resulted in terrible slaughter. Men had been hit and stoned along the route without once retaliating until the command was given. Then, and only then, one informant affirms, the first shot was fired immediately. When the military authorities of the largest city in America become the servile lackeys of men who have openly drilled for weeks for the purpose of filling the streets with blood, there is no demand too extravagant for the latter to make on the liberties of the people.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"The question will be asked, By what right is one section of the city to be proscribed and denied to all other societies of Irishmen? And the question cannot be satisfactorily answered except by admitting the moral cowardice of the authorities. The cowardice will have its Nemesis. All the people, who have no particular predictions for or against either of these opposing factions so defiantly presenting themselves as forcibly and illegally using the cause of the proscribed, and, next year, not only in New York, but in other cities where the Irish vote, there will be a popular turn-out to sustain civil and religious equality, and of so imposing a character as to utterly defy any interference by mobs.

[From the Troy, N. Y., Whig, R+J.]

"One thing must be understood. The highways and streets of our cities are just as free to Orangemen as to Roman Catholics. All have common and equal rights and each must respect the right of others. He who attempts to deny or abridge that public right is an enemy to all, and will be punished."

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

"Hypocrisy is more pitiful than that of these Tammany placemen. They cringe and cower before a factious mob, which they ought to quell. Their army is a battalion of fifes and drums which they fill, and make a man's face tingle with shame to think that such cowardly and mercenary politicians should have the custodians of the rights of American freemen.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

"To the shame of this affair is added the omnibuses of the meaning that it has. We can all of us see that it is no mere instance of the cowardice which governs the Democracy in weak hands, will sometimes exhibit in the face of a lawless mob. We all of us know that in no case, except one where the Police Commissioners of the city were prohibited the weapons of riot, would the civil authorities of New York thus blandly throw down the defenses of law. No Protestant in America can be made to believe that the police force of this city commanded

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT S. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* turns a cold shoulder to General HANCOCK and won't disguise that it don't think he will do for the Presidency. Since it played its last card in the KELSO surrender the *Post* will be forever bound to go for the Tammany candidate. As the very newest "departure" this pleases our neighbor best.

A FEW days ago full returns of the census of New York city were published in its principal journals. The total population is set down at 942,292, of which number 510,553 are white, of native birth, and 418,646 white of foreign birth. Of this foreign element, 201,909 are persons of Irish nativity. No statistics as to their religion are given, but at a very moderate estimate it is safe to assume that from forty to fifty thousand of these two hundred thousand Irish inhabitants are Protestants, leaving something over a hundred and fifty thousand Irish Catholics. It is not probable that more than twenty-five thousand, or one in six of this number, are voters. In view, therefore, of the riots of Wednesday, the fact that such a minority should have been allowed to dictate to the municipal authorities the surrender of the city, is anything but creditable to the remaining portion of its inhabitants. We have lately heard a good deal about minority government, but we do not remember ever before to have witnessed so striking an illustration of it as is furnished by these occurrences.

IN surrendering to the Irish Roman Catholics, Tammany, patient as the public had been, put upon it more than it would bear. That the HALL-KELSO surrender was "cooked up" by the leaders, and that GOVERNOR HOFFMAN was knowing to it, there should not be a particle of doubt. In making the surrender the leaders supposed they were playing a winning card for the Tammany party. But they miscalculated. For they challenged the public credulity too far. The revolt which naturally followed was creditable to the great heart of the people, and may be referred to as an encouraging sign touching the conflict which was precipitated and will not soon die out. JOHN T. HOFFMAN was without doubt as much an actor in the conspiracy as TWEED or SWEENEY, and stepped forth only when it was discovered that a terrible mistake had been committed. His part was, if possible, to turn the tide and save something from the wreck. These Tammany politicians never act apart. And the KELSO order without much doubt was as much the doings of HOFFMAN as was his own subsequent back-down proclamation.

THERE is no doubt that the discussion which the Washington Treaty has undergone has resulted in good, by clearing the air, and causing people to look the question much more closely in the face than they did before, nor that a much more correct appreciation of the peculiar nature of international law, and the distinction between it and ordinary domestic law, is beginning to prevail. THOMAS E. TILTON advances the statement that this enlarged view, more particularly as it relates to England, is principally due to the speech of Senator SUMNER, delivered in the Senate when the Treaty was offered for ratification. Indeed, he takes the ground that for the ratification itself the world is more indebted to Mr. SUMNER than any other man. His speech, he states, for the first time confronted the English Ministry with the stern facts of the case, and with the solid grounds in international law on which the claims of the United States were based, and that they therefore began to take a new and more serious view of the question, and to believe that we had suffered a wrong. The *Golden Age* replies to the charge that the speech in question was imprudent, by declaring that it proves "the imprudence of statesmen to be the salvation of nations, and the audacity of genius the peace of the world." Its tribute to the distinguished Senator is evidently hearty and sincere, and is very probably deserved. But if "the audacity of genius is the peace of the world," why didn't Brother TILTON stop the riots in New York?

PRINCIPLE NOT NUMBERS.

The fact that the Orange procession on Wednesday was limited to a few hundred participants, has been in some quarters adduced as a reason why they should have declined from appearing in procession at all, the assumption being that their numbers were too insignificant to be counted against the terrible lawlessness to which their attempted celebration gave rise. It is hardly necessary, in answer to this objection, to point out the obvious fact that this question is wholly lost in the more vital and pressing one as to whether a riotous element shall have power to break up any procession, no matter what may be the degree of its strength or weakness. Compared with the principle, the fact sinks into utter insignificance. It is not a question of numbers, but of whether the will of a mob shall be accepted as the controlling element. Nor, indeed, is it all to be wondered at that the procession was of so meagre a character. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, it is perhaps a matter of surprise that it included so many persons as it did. For it should be remembered that the proclamation of Governor HOFFMAN, revoking the order of Superintendent KELSO, was only made public on the morning of Wednesday, a few hours before the time originally set for the procession to move, and after the purpose of carrying out the celebration had been wholly abandoned. All accounts concur in the statement that, no matter what may have been the character of their private feelings respecting the order of the Superintendent of Police, the persons to whom it related promptly submitted to it. That they had previously fully expected the protection of the city authorities in their contemplated march, makes this ready action all the more creditable. To obey the orders of the lawfully constituted authorities, when these are oppressive and of doubtful advisability, evinces an unselfishness which cannot be too highly praised. Until the moment of the capitulation of the Mayor to the mob, however, they had exhibited no signs of being cowed by the threats of the Catholics. That there was great and imminent danger the history of the matter shows that they fully knew, but while they seem to have been altogether prepared to exercise their proper rights, under the protection of the authorities, this purpose they promptly yielded when commanded by their guardians so to do. We are not the advocates of Orangemen or Orangeism, any more than of any other system or class of people. In such matters we have neither feeling nor prejudice, and we know neither sect nor party, persons nor creeds. But the simple fact that at the bidding of the authorities, these men at once abandoned their cherished project, shows that they possessed a sincere regard for the public peace, and were orderly and reputable citizens. It is true that the proclamation of Governor HOFFMAN, which in some measure redeemed the city from the stain which had been cast upon it, invited them to carry out their original design; but, as we have already observed, it was not issued until after they had definitely relinquished it. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the procession was so small. The circular of Superintendent KELSO had placed them thoroughly at the mercy of their implacable enemies, whose hatred was still more intensified by the action of the Governor in nullifying the order. It was impossible that the Orangemen should not feel that, after what had already occurred, an attack was inevitable, in the event of any parade. Military or no military, it was evident that nothing would turn the Catholics aside from their resolve but the abandonment of the procession, and the surrender of the exercise of the most precious and cherished rights to the domination of brutal intolerance. This, without question, is the reason why the procession was comparatively a failure. It does not, however, reflect upon the Orangemen, but upon those to whom they had a right to look for protection; for while, wholly in sentiment and partly in fact the supremacy of the law was vindicated, it was also in a measure practically subverted in the inability of the Orangemen to carry out their programme. Except for the degrading surrender of the Mayor the victory of law would have been complete. As it is, the results are considerably mixed. We trust that next year the Orangemen will not be compelled to hide their badges in their pockets and disperse for safety among the crowd.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BLUNDER.

In the worst calamities properly viewed and justly interpreted there is a germ of good, a truth which we confidently expect to be verified in the consequences near and remote of the New York riots. In order, however that their lesson may be duly apprehended, and besides applied with advantageous results, the subject must be thoroughly and candidly discussed. It is necessary not only that all facts pertaining to the affair shall be fully exposed, but that causes also shall be set forth with rigorous fairness, whatever wounds may be thus inflicted upon individual or partisan susceptibilities. In the meantime we do not anticipate that the closest investigation of the subject by a commission appointed for the purpose, will succeed in bringing to light any important facts not already known to the intelligent public. When we speak of the facts as well known, of course we mean that they are known in the motives of the persons and parties which gave rise to them, and in the relations which connect them with one another. Thus nobody is ignorant that for many years the Democratic party in New York has found its chief source of strength in the success with which it has appealed for support to the Celtic Catholic voters of the State. No one is unaware of the characteristics of the population referred to, or of the powers by which it is controlled. We have no inclination to malign those people, or to represent them as worse than they are. They are, in fact, exactly what the political and religious influences to which they have been subjected, have made them. With great natural aptitudes for evil as well as good, they are reckless, passionate, and easily prompted to deeds of violence and blood. Ignorant as young children of whatever American voters ought to know, they are, in a religious way worthy representatives of the saintly island from which they come, devoted adherents of their church and obedient servants of their priests. Perfectly unacquainted with the history and Constitution of the United States, they have no notion of the duties of the citizen and no other notion of liberty than as the independence of each individual, or his right to do as he pleases. The priests, who rule them through their superstitions fears, are the representatives and agents of a potentate who, as the vicegerent of God and the head of the only true church," claims to be infallible, that is, incapable of making mistakes in his character of ruler of the vast dominions assigned him. As a man he may sin and err, as the judge and captain of the Faithful he is exempt from the possibility of lapse. To him in this capacity the civil as well as the religious allegiance of every Catholic is justly due. To strengthen and extend the authority and sway of his Holiness are the highest and most imperative duties of every ecclesiastic, and according to the ethics most widely recognized by the Church to-day, *all* efficacious agencies and instruments may be rightly employed for these blessed purposes, as the end sanctifies the means. Every earnest Popish ecclesiastic fully believes that wherever Protestantism prevails the people are under the sway of Satan, except as the presence of Catholic influence supplies the few or the many righteous who avert merited destruction from the land. America has long been a favorite mission field, upon which vast sums of money and laborious efforts have been expended by the church, and during the last twenty or thirty years the prayers constantly sent up from Rome for our conversion to its fold have been seconded with more than redoubled zeal and exertions on the part of its agents. To deny that the Papal church hopes for and is earnestly striving for supremacy in this country, would imply mere self-attitification. The hierarchy make no secret of their aims, or of their certainty of accomplishing them. No person who knows anything of the history or methods of the church doubts that they regard their own political as well as religious supremacy here as one of the most certain of future events. And it is notorious that their success in managing and controlling New York through its politicians is one of the facts from which they derive most encouragement. No wonder the success affords them satisfaction, as in that State the Church already enjoys many of the advantages of an establishment. In a single year, 1870, it drew half a million of dollars from the State treasury. Many of the Church feels itself very powerful. Itself a complete organization, with every member drilled into unquestioning obedience and all under the direction of earnest and astute managers, it controls the Democratic party and thus the resources of the State in its own interest. But all these many and various advantages which the Papal Church has thus gained for itself, it seems likely to lose through its own folly and imprudence. A few weeks ago we cited from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the testimony of a French diplomatist concerning the fanaticism and impolicy by which the same Church had lost nearly all the ground that it had gained by long years of labor in China. By prematurely displaying its true character, from oblivion of its comparative weakness in this Protestant country, the Catholic Church seems destined to suffer the same fortune here. It is indeed surprising that an ecclesiastic in the high position of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY should have doomed it wise at present to call on the New York magistrates to prevent American citizens from the exercise of an ordinary right, because it happened to be offensive to certain members of his church. In doing so he was acting in the spirit of the church. But why thus be honest at the expense of prudence? It is too soon for the hierarchy to throw off disguise. In fact, it is becoming evident that the entire Catholic success in New York, however brilliant it may appear, is a gigantic blunder. The late riots are only one indication of the fact. The alliance between Popery and Democratic politics in New York has done more than all the books ever written to show the real character and purposes of the Roman hierarchy and the extent of the perils with which our free institutions are menaced. Multitudes who once doubted, no longer doubt that genuine Popery and true republicanism can not flourish together; the history of New York during the last few years proves the incompatibility. Americans as such care nothing for Orangeism; they do care that Orangemen shall be allowed to retain and express their opinions. In expressing them they are sustained by the laws, and all good citizens are servants of the laws for the salvation of their own liberty. In the sentiment which now pervades the country concerning the late riots, Orangeism is an insignificant circumstance. "Political liberty in a citizen MONTESQUIEU, says "is that tranquility of spirit which proceeds from the opinion which each one has of his own safety, and that this liberty may be possessed, the Government must be such that one citizen can not fear another citizen." This is the sort of freedom which the American people intend to maintain, and we trust the time will never come when the report of its being imperilled shall fail to arouse them in its defense. In the recent degradation of New York city, in the fact that thousands of soldiers were necessary to secure a few hundred citizens in the exercise of a common right, a lesson and a warning have been emphasized in a manner likely to keep them in long and lively remembrance.

In an article on the political career of VALLANDIGHAM, the Washington *Capitol*, in its last issue, states that the notorious GEORGE SANDERS, who in 1848 was sent to Europe by Colonel COLT, to negotiate the sale of his recently invented arm to the revolutionists then agitating Europe from the inspiration of France, and who at that time contracted an intimate acquaintance with LOUIS NAPOLEON—in the beginning of the year 1861, before a secession resolution had been passed or a gun fired, approached by letter and in person VALLANDIGHAM and other leading Democrats of Ohio, urging them to join him in the purchase of what were known as the GEORGE LAW muskets; in support of which proposition he urged that war between the States was inevitable, and that it would unquestionably result in the triumph of the South, owing to its superior military strength and the divided condition of the North; while the fact that LOUIS NAPOLEON would take advantage of our civil war to invade Mexico, after the conquest of which empire the closest and most advantageous relations would be maintained between France, Mexico and the Southern Confederacy, was dwelt upon as a strong argument in favor of the speculation. Referring to this matter, and to the secret understanding which evidently existed between the French Emperor and the leaders of the Confederacy, in advance of the acts which precipitated us into war, the *Capital* quotes from a speech delivered in Congress by VALLANDIGHAM in January of 1863, in which, referring to the mediatory offer of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he said:

"It ought to be met in a spirit as cordial and ready as that in which it is proffered. It would be churlish to refuse. Certainly it is not consistent with the former dignity of this Government to ask for mediation; better would it befit its ancient magnanimity to reject it. As proposed by the Emperor of France, I would accept it at once. Now is the auspicious moment. It is the speediest, easiest, most graceful mode of suspending hostilities."

Taken in connection with the fact that at the very moment of making this proposition, the sound of the rebel guns could be heard in the hall where he spoke, and that the person whom he desired to set up as arbitrator was plotting for the destruction of the Government, it furnishes a curious commentary upon the character of the patriotism with which it is said VALLANDIGHAM was always actuated.

The Baltimore Whisky Frauds.

An explanation is given by a Washington correspondent of the failure of the internal revenue investigation in Baltimore. It had long been suspected that immense whisky frauds were perpetrated in that city in 1867 and 1868, and Supervisor Fulton often called attention to the fact, but was unable to obtain any legal evidence sufficient to convict the guilty ones. Those having this evidence at length went to Secretary Boutwell, and offered to give it, provided he would send some other man to make the investigation. The persons declining to give the information to Mr. Fulton, as is supposed, were actuated by political reasons. Boutwell finally, having detailed Dr. Pressley to undertake the work, he went to Baltimore and proposed to Mr. Fulton that they co-operate in the investigation, and share the honors of success, if success attended it. Mr. Fulton, however, apparently feeling hurt that another man should be sent into his district, declined to co-operate or to summon witnesses for Dr. Pressley. Commissioner Pleasanton was asked by Secretary Boutwell to direct Mr. Fulton to summon witnesses for Dr. Pressley, but the Commissioner, knowing nothing of the investigation, declined to do this. Hampered by these misunderstandings the investigation went on, and the testimony was presented to the Grand Jury, but that body failed to find an indictment. Enough was brought to light to show that gigantic frauds were perpetrated in the manufacture and sale of whisky, by which the Government lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is even asserted by those who know something of the facts brought out, that the Government, by good management, might at once recover $150,000 without a suit.

It is reported that the Darien canal surveys are almost completed, and that Captain Selfridge pronounces them an assured success. This will be good news to the entire country. The necessity of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is every year becoming more imperative. The part which Captain Selfridge has borne in the prosecution of these surveys has been arduous and honorable. He explored the most practicable of the routes across the eastern end of the isthmus, which reports of former travelers represented as practicable, but which he found could not be crossed. Last spring he entered upon the survey of the two remaining routes. Both of these were by way of the Atrato river, which had several times before been surveyed, and urged upon the notice of the Government. After a thorough survey of these routes, Captain Selfridge has found a spot near the head waters of the Napepe, one of the affluents of the Atrato, where a canal of fifteen or twenty miles would open up communication with the Pacific at Cupica bay, which he reports wholly practicable. Reports of Captain Selfridge's Panamanian expedition are equally encouraging, four or five different routes having been pronounced alike feasible. It seems, therefore, to be settled beyond any reasonable doubt that the construction of a ship canal which promises to our country the control of the commerce of the world is no longer a question of fact, but only one of time.

ANOTHER instance of the gullibility of the public, and its tendency to be misled by mere names is the confidently asserted fact that Florida tobacco, and even Connecticut seed leaf, is imported into Havana and then exported as Cuban tobacco. Quite as proper name Florida tobacco would be pronounced an inferior article, and would command but a low price in market. The Spanish manufacturer buys it at its low price and realizes an immense profit from it. American cloth is represented as Spanish in order to meet with sale in this country. *Vice in Hemlock*

ALL the newspapers of the German realm were set agog, writes a Bremen correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, in announcing that the spouse of the President of the United States, with family and suit, had arrived in that country; and was escorted to Berlin by the triumphal entry ceremonies, in which she participated in the carriage of the Princess Von Bismarck. The story seems to have produced a remarkable sensation in Germany.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Vallandigham said in a letter shortly before his death, that he purposed writing an article for the *Galaxy* upon the question left unanswered by Messrs. Wilson and Blaine—How was the Secretary appointed Secretary of War. "With this singular history," he said, "I am familiar, and was unwittingly an actor in it."

A correspondent says, in connection with the New York yacht races, "I understand Mademoiselle Nilsson, whom Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of this port, had been polite enough to invite with quite a large and distinguished party, on board of his boat to witness the race, behaved, as she usually does, in the most disagreeable way. There is no excuse for her manner, either off or on the stage, for it is atrocious, and, if she is going to remain in this country, she will soon find out her mistake."

The Emperor Napoleon has been left without a crown to wear in his old age. The Queen of Spain has been left without a throne to sit upon in her declining years. The King of the Two Sicilies has yet in his prime, was deprived of his sceptre, which he seems to have a chance of ever flourishing again. The Pope of Rome, like Horace Greely, after he had worn it twenty-five years. The sundry German sovereigns who have been compelled to doff the purple within a few years probably feel worse about it than anybody else.

Speaking of a party of excursionists recently visiting Salt Lake City, a correspondent says: "The ladies registered their names, they smiled on the great king of the harem, they courtested low, very low for Quaker girls, and mothers, and wives. Oh! oh, how could you do so? Did you reflect before you called on Brigham Young, or did you allow curiosity to override Philadelphia views of morality and religion? Just think, Philadelphia ladies, what you have done! You have shaken by the hand, you have smiled upon, you have bowed before a man who boasts that he has seventeen wives, and that he treats your kind as menials. I know what will answer to this is—that you called upon him just to say that you had seen him. Yes; but what does Brigham Young say? He says you came there as his friends, as his visitors, and holds up to-day his register with three thousand signatures of ladies upon it since January 1, 1871, and says you can see here the names of the wives, daughters and sisters of all the distinguished men of the land. Think of that, honored me with their presence. Would they have done so had they considered Mormonism a blot and a stain upon the morals of America?

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I do not wish to weary you or the many readers of the COMMERCIAL with an extended account of the Saturday evening open air concerts recently held in the Allegheny Parks, but having attended several of them, and enjoyed very much not only the musical treat, but also—and even more than that—the beautiful life picture presented to the eye, in seeing so large an assemblage of people, old and young, moving about in every direction, and in so orderly a manner, each one seeming to be in a good humor with himself and all mankind. To me the most enjoyable part of the scene was to watch the merry delight or the crowds of children who played "catcher" to the music of a band of thirty instruments.

Believing that these concerts have a moralizing influence, and will result in good if continued, I desire to express my regret at hearing that they are to be discontinued for want of funds to pay the musicians; and I wish to propose to my fellow citizens of Pittsburgh that while our Allegheny friends are discussing whether *the piper* shall be paid out of the city treasury or by private subscription, we follow the example of the Pittsburgher who contributed one dollar each for himself and wife, and fifty cents for each of their children, and send our subscriptions to Mr. Oxley, and thus make a partnership affair of these delightful occasions—the Alleghenians furnishing the parks and the music. Hoping a hearty response will be made to my proposition, I am, ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Telegram Extraordinary.

The following was among the many satirical things which found circulation in the streets of New York Tuesday:

To A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of Our City of New York:

Apostolic Grace and Benediction! Having had your order sent to us prohibiting the assembling of the infidel Orangemen in the face of our beloved children, in the streets of our said City, on the 12th inst., we, of our own motion and by virtue of our infallible authority, as the successor of the Fisherman, do hereby, for the assurance of our ghostly pleasure, in witnessing your devotion to our Holy Mother Church. Now as proof of our sovereign affection for you and your faithful associates of the Quadrilateral Triumvirate of your said City, we hereby decree you and your well-beloved Tweed, Connolly and Sweeny, "Knights of the Sacred Order de Loyola et de Xavier Non! Eborac!"

Our loving Archbishop is charged with the execution of this decree. PIO NINO.

Dated Rome, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

THE ocean steamers which leave New York for England and the European continent during July and August will carry much more than their usual complement of tourists. Berths have been engaged on the favorite lines for one, two and three months ahead, and to obtain decent accommodations upon hasty notice is as difficult as to find an empty space on the ball card of a fashionable belle. Not even during the Paris Exposition was there such a vast number of sight seers bound across the "rhetoric deep," or such variety in style, manners and expectations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The density of the population in china, it is stated, has been exaggerated. In Kwantung, from which province most of the Chinese in California have emigrated, it is reported there are about 240 persons living in a square mile, and in the three provinces next, inland, the population is 76 to the square mile. On comparing the countries of Europe with China, it appears that in Belgium there are 436 persons to the square mile, and in some of the provinces there are as many as 760 to the square mile. Again, England has 370 inhabitants to the square mile; Ireland 186, and Scotland 90. The average per square mile in Europe is less than 150, and is about 200 in the entire empire of China. The religious beliefs in China are nearly as heterogeneous as in Europe, and the Chinese are Confucians, Buddhists and Taonists, and sometimes profess all three of these faiths.

The saloon keepers of Hamilton, Ohio, have resolved themselves into an association for the promotion of their interests as a class. They propose to stubbornly oppose the efforts of temperance organizations in the direction of the enforcement of the State liquor laws. They meet once a week, and have enrolled a large number of saloon keepers in the movement. There is one man engaged in the business, however, who refuses to join the organization, and his name is F. Henes. He thinks the temperance men are very reasonable in their demands, to require saloonists to keep quiet and orderly houses, and he does not propose to resist them in no doing.

In the early days of Cheyenne, on the Pacific Railroad, it was the headquarters of the worst characters in the world. I have been informed that at one time two thousand thieves and gamblers infested it. A vigilance committee was formed, and it was a desperate fight they had to clear the city of these bad characters. One instance is related of a noted thief and murderer who was the terror of the people, who was arrested and given fifteen minutes to "get up and get," as they term it out there, but which means, in plain English, to leave the place. He was mounted on his mule when he was told the decision of the committee. "Well gentlemen," he replied, "I am much obliged to you, but if this mule *don't back and fire minutes is necessary*," and suiting the action to his words he jammed his Mexican spurs into the animal and left for the plains on a full run.

The watermelon trade at Augusta, Georgia, is becoming quite important. Small farmers planting from four to ten acres in watermelons realize quite clear profit than can be made on a large cotton plantation, and that with a very small outlay of money and labor. The crop of the present season will be one of the largest ever made in the country, and contracts have been made with parties at the north who will take as many melons as can be shipped. From the 3d to the 7th inst., over 11,000 watermelons, grown in the vicinity of Augusta, were shipped north, principally to New York.

Mr. F. R. Carpenter is engaged upon a design for a new historic picture commemorating "The Treaty of Washington." The picture will embrace the twelve figures of the Joint High Commission, including the two secretaries, engaged around the long table of the State Department, in discussion and deliberation upon the most important section of the treaty—the Alabama claims. Mr. Carpenter secured a study of the English Commissioners—Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Lord Tenterden—before they left America, and the American Commissioners have promised their hearty co-operation in the prosecution of this work, which will be similar in style and character to his "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln to his Cabinet."

The New Hampshire Legislature recently passed an act providing that hereafter, in that State, marriage shall not render the husband liable for debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage, and that no marriage shall discharge the wife from liability to pay the debts contracted by her before such marriage, but she and all property which she may hold in her own right shall be held liable for the payment of all debts, whether contracted before or after marriage, in the same manner as if she continued sole and unmarried.

The destruction of the pattern shop of the Richmond iron works, at Philadelphia, Tuesday afternoon, involving a loss of $50,000, was caused by lightning. Two large balls of fire were seen to strike the ground in the court yard formed by the arrangement of the buildings. Nothing, however, was thought of this except to note the brilliant display. Fifteen minutes afterwards fire was discovered in the pattern shop, a two story brick building 206 feet by 51. The building was filled with several tons of wooden patterns, the accumulation of years, including those patterns from which some of the largest pumping engines have been constructed.

In a tenement house in Boston, occupied by seven families, three children were recently taken seriously ill from a disease caused by defective drainage. The atmosphere of the house was saturated with a sickly, mouldy smell, and the physician in attendance on the children, on groping his way into the cellar, discovered a deep cesspool filled with decaying matter, which a little earlier emitted, and also found that the floor of the cellar was covered with decaying refuse. In the opinion of the physician, the death of one child and the severe illness of the others were attributable to the impure air of their residence, and the owner of the house was bound over for trial on the charge of violating the health laws.

The vintage of California for the present year, it is stated, will largely exceed that of any other season. Some loss will be experienced on the borders of Colorado from the ravages or the clouds of grasshoppers, and also from the late frosts in other counties. The grapes, however, have filled better than in any former year, except in 1868, when the crop was unprecedented. It is believed that the product of wine in California in 1871 will at least amount to eight million gallons, and probably will reach ten million gallons.

BONNER'S EQUINE PALACE.

Magnificent Quarters for Splendid Steeds.

The new and magnificent stable built by Mr. Robert Bonner for his horses has been completed, and is at present occupied by the king of the road, Dexter, the beautiful Pocahontas, the veteran Peerless, the coming wonder, Mammoth Bertie, and Lantern. Mr. Bonner has built the stables close to his residence, in New York city, so as to have it under his immediate observation. It is so well built and finished as to be an ornament to the neighborhood, being built of the best Philadelphia brick, faced with Dorchester stone at the corners, windows and entrances. The ground story is sixteen feet high in the clear, and is surmounted by a fine ornamental Mansard roof of blue slate, with pinnacles, etc., which adds another story of large height. The building is eighty feet by thirty feet in the clear, and the walls are each eighteen inches through with their outside stone abutments and inside lining of the woods. Within the high fence all around the stable is a walk for the horses, which is ten inches wide. In the front part of the building is a carriage house, with large and elegant cases of black walnut and glass, for harness, &c. Here also is the washing floor, with an elevator for the hoisting and lowering of carriages. The stable, with convenient closets and feed shutes of black walnut and ornamented iron, by means of which the feed can be measured by cupfuls and sifted, so that no dust from that source can enter the building. The whole of the walls are lined from floor to ceiling with wainscoating of alternate strips of black walnut and yellow pine. Passing on to the stable proper, we find two beautiful ranges of room sixty-five on each side, with a wide space between leading to the front entrance. Each of these boxes is ten feet by eleven. The partitions between are very lofty, and surmounted on the top by ornamental iron work. In front of the boxes the woodwork only goes about half as high, and the open ironwork is consequently deeper. The finish inside the boxes is of iron and hard wood, without projections for a horse to lay hold of or to strike against. The ventilation of the stables is excellent, while the light is tempered to a nicety. The whole floor of the building rests upon a bed of cement twelve inches thick, and impervious to rats and other vermin. Under the boxes there are floors specially designed for drainage, cleanliness, and the level standing of the horse. The under floor is solid, laid precisely like the deck of a ship, caulked and payed so as to be water tight. This floor three feet below the first inches from back to front, to run off water, &c. Upon this floor, in two halves, hinged so as to throw up and expose the tight floor below to be cleaned. The slats of the false floor are about two inch boards, being five inches thick at the front of the boxes and one inch at the back, a provision for the feeding and bedding of the horses is obtained. Everything about the building is of that complete, chaste, and substantial order which is so characteristic of Mr. Bonner both in business and pleasure.

Barges Superseding Sail Vessels.

The Toledo *Commercial* says: Barges have only recently come into use, to any extent, upon the lakes, but they are fast superseding sail vessels. They are almost exclusively used in the lumber trade, and are becoming popular in transporting grain. There this season are one hundred and twenty-eight barges, with an aggregate capacity of 29,700 tons, custom house measurement, and worth over $100,000 engaged in carrying to the market the products of the forests, the mines and the farms. Besides, not far from fifty steam-barges and tugs are engaged in towing these with with a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons, and representing a capital of, say $500,000. Employment is given by this new system to fully three thousand men. And it is notorable that, not only upon the lakes, but on our rivers and in the coast trade, is the barge method of transportation rapidly coming into favor. Sagacious and progressive men foresee that it will extend its proportions still further in the demands of commerce, and be found by far the cheapest manner, all things considered, of transporting bulky freight from one locality to another.

THE American cheese factory system, which originated in 1851, had but a slow growth until 1860, when only about twenty factories were in existence. Since then its progress has been unparalleled in our industrial annals. New York manufactures the most cheese, Ohio next, and then Vermont. The factories are distributed nearly as follows: New York, 824; Ohio, 85; Illinois, 31; Wisconsin, 31; Vermont, 29; Massachusetts, 19; Michigan, 17; Pennsylvania, 14; Iowa, 6; Kentucky, 5; other States scattering. To 660 of these factories are attached 287,318 cows; the number connected with the other factories have not been reported. The American cheese is a favorite in the English markets for ready use, but will not keep as long as the English make, because not so thoroughly cured. English and Welsh factory cheeses are imported, but not in large quantities. The celebrated Limburger variety is now made in Wisconsin and some parts of Illinois fully equal to the imported. Its peculiar odor is owing to its method of manufacture, and the taste is decidedly better than its singular fragrance. It will keep well, the pores or holes being filled with the fat of the cheese.

Our Skins and Selves.

And through millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive prespiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not seek it in the liquors of the barroom; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and undefiled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use, even by the genius of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general tonic and preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorator. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It is tempered to a nicety. The whole floor of the building rests upon a bed of cement twelve inches thick, and impervious to rats and other vermin. Under the boxes there are floors specially designed for drainage, cleanliness, and the level standing of the horse. The under floor is solid, laid precisely like the deck of a ship, caulked and payed so as to be water tight. This floor three is a foot four inches from back to front, to run off water, &c. Upon this floor, in two halves, hinged so as to throw up and expose the tight floor below to be cleaned. The slats of the false floor are about two inch boards, being five inches thick at the front of the boxes and one inch at the back, a provision for the feeding and bedding of the horses is obtained. Everything about the building is of that complete, chaste, and substantial order which is so characteristic of Mr. Bonner both in business and pleasure.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Monday, July 10,
FALL STYLES OF
PRINTS
WILL OPEN AT
11 1-2 and 12 Cents,
But we offer about
20 Cases Good Styles at
10 1-2 Cents,
To Close out a lot. We also open this morning the First Shipment of
Heavy Plaid Flannels,
Being the last of a lot which we bought cheap, and offer at
50 CENTS.
We could get but a few Cases at this price, and as they will probably be sold in a few days, we
Invite Immediate Attention to Them.
McElroy & Dickson,

GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
Summer Silks and Dress Goods
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks, $1 50, worth $2 00
Lyons Black Silks, $1 75, worth $2 25
Lyons Black Silks, $2 00, worth $2 50
JAPANESE SILKS, New and Desirable.
SUMMER SILKS, very cheap.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Below Importers' Prices.
LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS.
SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS and LACE MANTLES.
At Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE STYLES
LINEN SUITS,
WHITE SUITS,
COLORED LAWN SUITS,
SWISS SUITS,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FIRM NAME OF WM. B. SCAIFE
HAS BEEN CHANGED TO
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS.
WM. B. SCAIFE,
O. P. SCAIFE,
C. C. SCAIFE.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.
LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,
OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.
Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,
W. H. STROUP.
PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Potter's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL
AT
WILLIAM
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¾c, Figured Grenadines.
At 8 1-3c, Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, some of the Best Delaines.
At 12½c, Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins.
At 18½c, Grey Japanese Poplins.
At 25c, Striped Dress Linen.
At 25c, Beautiful Striped Grenadines.
At 75c, Japanese Silks.
At 62½c, Waterproof Cloth.
At 90c, 8-4 Turkey Red Linen.
At 12½c, Straw Ticking, a good article.
At 25c, Feather Ticking, a superior article.
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towelings.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
ALL KINDS

James T. Brady & Co
BANKERS.
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
OF
1880, 1885 and 1900.
Subscription Books Now Open.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
$100,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents., are dated 1870, for thirty years, inte-est payable February and August.
100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, July 13, 1871.

The abundance of money in this market has induced more activity in local stocks and bonds, and prices have advanced. Large sales of Pittsburgh and Connellsville 6s, (Turtle creek division) were made to-day, and the amount of these bonds on this market has become quite small. This bond has always been a favorite in this market. The coupons are promptly paid in February and August, and the bonds constitute the first mortgage lien on the Turtle creek branch of this flourishing road.

—A further decline in Government bonds is shown to-day. As this was the day when the Government sells its stock of gold, the premiums, as usual receded a fraction or so.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113½
Gold	112½	112½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112½	
United States 6s of 1881	114½	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½	113½
United States 10-40s	113½	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	99	99
Central Pacific Railroad	99	99
Currency Pacific		

"The Wall street markets show but a feeble recovery from the heavy depression experienced last and the earlier part of this week. The *New York Times* says:

"The friends of Ohio and Mississippi say that the eagerness to sell on receipt of such light receipts, while the road is undergoing a change of gauge, is on the false calculation that the business and prospects of the road are at a standstill. Temporarily that is true; it is necessarily interfered with by the contraction of the gauge to the Baltimore and Ohio rule. The road for the time being loses the broad gauge traffic, while it is not prepared to do the business of its newly formed Baltimore and Ohio connection.

"In regard to Rock Island, the Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: The confirmation of the report that the President of the Rock Island road gave notice yesterday, of the intended issue of $2,000,000 more stock thirty days hence, is a matter of great deal of interest and importance to this city. A larger amount of Rock Island has been bought here within the last three weeks than has been held here of any other one stock for several years—probably 25,000 shares, besides large amounts that have been bought by capitalists in other parts of this State and in Iowa. The officials of the Rock Island road have evidently made the situation to be about as follows, viz: that the talk of consolidation with the southwest will be kept up, and that the Rock Island road will be leased to the Rock Island Company as was foreshadowed in the last annual report of the Rock Island Company. It is believed, however, that the Rock Island directors intend to issue $2,000,000 of Rock Island stock, with which they intend to pay for fifty locomotives and 1,000 cars for the Southwestern Road, which will be opened through from Washington, Iowa, to Leavenworth, Kansas. As there is every reason to believe that the opening of the Southwestern Road will bring a great accession of business to the main line of the Rock Island, this issue of stock would probably be as profitable an investment for the Rock Island company as could be made of that amount of money. The issue of stock would not be authorized by the charter of the original Rock Island company, nor permitted by the consolidated laws of this State, the Directors believe they have authority for the increase of stock under the charter of the Missouri and Missouri Rock, from Davenport to Council Bluffs, with which the Rock Island Road was consolidated in 1866, to change its name and style to "Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company." Some legal opinion, however, differs from this, and holds that the consolidation authorized in 1866—and, in fact, in all similar cases—was simply a consolidation of management, and that the road, and not the Chicago and Rock Island Company the same privileges and franchises in Illinois that the charter of the Missouri and Missouri gave to that corporation in Iowa. One thing is quite certain, that it was one of the objects of the framers of the statutes of this State to prevent any increase of the stock of corporations of this State not authorized by the charters granted by the State; but, besides this, there is a law in this State (Gross Statutes, page 94, Corporations), which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by any President, Secretary or Treasurer, (liable by any unauthorized stock, a fine or penalty, or by imprisonment for two years. How Mr. Tracy, who is endeavoring to temporarily depress Rock Island stock, so as to cover short sales made three weeks ago, expects to get around all these laws, if any stockholder sees fit to sue for an injunction, remains to be seen.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the

July 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & R.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Del. Sullivan	68	68	68	68	68	68
Del. Lack. & W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Lake Shore	118	118	118	118	118	118
Lake Shore, scrip						
Cleve. & Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleve. & Pitts., scrip						
Chic. & Alton	104	104	104	104	104	104
" & A. pf.						
" & P.	96	96	96	96	96	96
" & P. pf.						
Chic. & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chic. & Northwest	84	84	84	84	84	84
" & N. pf.						
Chic. & Milwaukee	58	58	58	58	58	58
Chic. & Milw. pf.						
Canton	58	58	58	58	58	58
Cumberland						
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Ohio & Miss. scrip						
Ins. prof.						
" com.						
C. & Erie						
N. J. Central						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Adams Ex.						
Wells F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
N. Y. Ex.						

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"The Wall street markets show but a feeble recovery from the heavy depression experienced last and the earlier part of this week. The *New York Times* says:

"The friends of Ohio and Mississippi say that the eagerness to sell on receipt of such light receipts, while the road is undergoing a change of gauge, is on the false calculation that the business and prospects of the road are at a standstill. Temporarily that is true; it is necessarily interfered with by the contraction of the gauge to the Baltimore and Ohio rule. The road for the time being loses the broad gauge traffic, while it is not prepared to do the business of its newly formed Baltimore and Ohio connection.

"In regard to Rock Island, the Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: The confirmation of the report that the President of the Rock Island road gave notice yesterday, of the intended issue of $2,000,000 more stock thirty days hence, is a matter of great deal of interest and importance to this city. A larger amount of Rock Island has been bought here within the last three weeks than has been held here of any other one stock for several years—probably 25,000 shares, besides large amounts that have been bought by capitalists in other parts of this State and in Iowa. The officials of the Rock Island road have evidently made the situation to be about as follows, viz: that the talk of consolidation with the southwest will be kept up, and that the Rock Island road will be leased to the Rock Island Company as was foreshadowed in the last annual report of the Rock Island Company. It is believed, however, that the Rock Island directors intend to issue $2,000,000 of Rock Island stock, with which they intend to pay for fifty locomotives and 1,000 cars for the Southwestern Road, which will be opened through from Washington, Iowa, to Leavenworth, Kansas. As there is every reason to believe that the opening of the Southwestern Road will bring a great accession of business to the main line of the Rock Island, this issue of stock would probably be as profitable an investment for the Rock Island company as could be made of that amount of money. The issue of stock would not be authorized by the charter of the original Rock Island company, nor permitted by the consolidated laws of this State, the Directors believe they have authority for the increase of stock under the charter of the Missouri and Missouri Rock, from Davenport to Council Bluffs, with which the Rock Island Road was consolidated in 1866, to change its name and style to "Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company." Some legal opinion, however, differs from this, and holds that the consolidation authorized in 1866—and, in fact, in all similar cases—was simply a consolidation of management, and that the road, and not the Chicago and Rock Island Company the same privileges and franchises in Illinois that the charter of the Missouri and Missouri gave to that corporation in Iowa. One thing is quite certain, that it was one of the objects of the framers of the statutes of this State to prevent any increase of the stock of corporations of this State not authorized by the charters granted by the State; but, besides this, there is a law in this State (Gross Statutes, page 94, Corporations), which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by any President, Secretary or Treasurer, (liable by any unauthorized stock, a fine or penalty, or by imprisonment for two years. How Mr. Tracy, who is endeavoring to temporarily depress Rock Island stock, so as to cover short sales made three weeks ago, expects to get around all these laws, if any stockholder sees fit to sue for an injunction, remains to be seen.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the

July 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & R.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Del. Sullivan	68	68	68	68	68	68
Del. Lack. & W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Lake Shore	118	118	118	118	118	118
Lake Shore, scrip						
Cleve. & Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleve. & Pitts., scrip						
Chic. & Alton	104	104	104	104	104	104
" & A. pf.						
" & P.	96	96	96	96	96	96
" & P. pf.						
Chic. & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chic. & Northwest	84	84	84	84	84	84
" & N. pf.						
Chic. & Milwaukee	58	58	58	58	58	58
Chic. & Milw. pf.						
Canton	58	58	58	58	58	58
Cumberland						
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Ohio & Miss. scrip						
Ins. prof.						
" com.						
C. & Erie						
N. J. Central						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Adams Ex.						
Wells F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
N. Y. Ex.						

—Messrs. Brown & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	36
Catawissa preferred	30
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Pennsylvania Navigation	35
Reading	55½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Representing daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks for a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4
Horse shoe	4½@5
Heavy band	4½@5
Hoop and light band	4½@5½
Round and square	4½@5
Scroll	6 @6½
Half oval and half round	4½@5
Corner iron	4½@5
Bank iron	5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c @ ¾c extra.
Flat plate punched and countersunk.....4 @4½
" rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 30 lbs to the yard..4 @5
Nail rods.....4½@5
Coal screen iron.....3½@4½

	American.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
Sheet iron, 10 to 12	5¼	8¼	9¼
" " 13 to 24	5½	7½	9½
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7¾	9¾
" " 27	6	8	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c @ ¾ extra.

NAILS.

Odd to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
6d and 8d " " "	4 75
10d and 12d " " "	5 00
20d and 30d " " "	5 25
40d " " "	6 00
50d " " "	6 25
60d " " "	6 75
Cut finish	6 25
Cut spikes	6 75
Pressed Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—3 in, $6 00; 3½ in, $5 50; 4 in, $5 00; 5 in, $4 75; 6 in, $4 50; 7 in, $4 25; 8 in, $4 00; 9 in, $3 75; 10 in, $3 50.
Tobacco Nails—one above common.
Finishing Nails—$2 25 above common ad to 40d.
Finishing Nails—4d, $2 50; 3d, $2 75.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ¼ and 2 per cent. off for cash in four months.
Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Remittances to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 13.—In pig iron there is rather more doing. Sales of 500 tons No. 1 foundry at $26; 500 tons No. 2 do. at $24; 400 tons forge at $20; 500 tons mottled at $23, and smaller pig promiscuously at $22 @ $25 per ton.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. No. 1 white Wabash at 91c; No. 2 do. at 89c; No. 1 amber Michigan at 91c; No. 2 do. at 89c; No. 1 red winter at 91c; No. 2 do. at 89c; No. 3 do. at 85c; rejected at 80c; No. 1 white Canada at 91c; No. 2 do. at 89c. Corn dull and lower at 38c. Oats steady at 30c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley nominal at 80c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1871.

Below will be found a report of the proceedings and state of the East Liberty market for the week ending Wednesday evening, July 12th, 1871:

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week's market, we remarked that the arrivals were light and the number of buyers in attendance smaller than usual; yet the market was fair and as the offerings sold readily at prices ranging from a shade higher to 50c higher than but paled the week previous. On Thursday the arrivals were fair of through stock destined for the Eastern markets, and light of those intended for sale here, and in quality, were a mixture of grades from light and common to heavy good shipping steers, with some really fine choice cattle. The market, under the influence of the light receipts, was good, and there was a fair demand for all the offerings at prices from ½c to ¾c higher than those which ruled the past two weeks. On Friday the receipts were light, and the yards pretty well cleared of stock, everything being sold or shipped out. During the day a good many buyers left for the East, and the feeling became more weak, and although prices did not decline any, it was evident to all that the market would stand firm under free arrivals. Saturday but very little was done, the receipts consisting light, but the feeling growing more dull and weak and inclined downward. The market, although closing rather unfavorable for the future operations, had been an exceedingly good one, in fact one of the very best we have had since the great decline in commenced. In reviewing the operations of the week, in order to lay before our readers the cause of the sudden advance of 1c or about $2 to the head on fair shipping cattle, we were unable to find any one cause entirely the reason of such advance over the week previous; it was one of those sudden changes which sometimes occurs when the markets are overstocked or barely supplied. At such advances the supply of cattle is light and the buyers, knowing that no other prices all they can, and when cattle are very plenty—are in greater supply than is wanted, buyers will near down heavily. Last week the demand was light and the supply of cattle about the same each day, and sellers knowing that no difficulty would be experienced in disposing of all on hands, concluded to advance the prices, and were actively assisted by the buyers themselves, who, in their anxiety to obtain some stock were at every turn overbidding each other, and really paid more for stock than sellers expected to get; thus closed one of the very best markets experienced for some time.

This week the arrivals were fair up to Monday. Some cattle were retailed, but the market was not very good, butchers complaining of very bad meat markets, and declining to purchase except at very low figures. Owing to this the market was dragging and slow, about the same feeling ruling as at the Allegheny market. On Tuesday the arrivals were heavy. The quality was fair. The number of buyers in attendance fair, but very few changed hands, buyers generally coming through and looking at the stock and making observations as to supply, quality, &c. To-day the receipts have also been heavy and, with what had already been here, constituted heavy offering. An additional number of buyers arrived and at present the market is largely over stocked, and has been for a long time. The market since last week has declined considerably, at least from ¼ to ½c. Buyers are acting very hearish and are wanting to purchase at prices 50c per head less than last week. While a good many cattle are changing hands, the sales are rather hard to effect and require considerable effort on the part of sellers. To-night the yards are all full of cattle and the market rather dull at the following quotations:

Fresh Cows.

The number of cows on sale is very small. The demand for them has almost entirely ceased. Prices have declined from $5 @ $10 per head. The best cows and those having present appearances will go lower: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $4 00@4 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $3 50@3 60; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $3 25@3 50; bulls, stags and cows, one to 1,500 lbs, $2 50@3 25; Texas steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50@4 25.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that the market was rather steady at about $6 50, the top price. On Thursday the arrivals were light, and buyers making very little difference between the grades. Friday the run was very light and the quality good. Under the influence of a better demand than had been ruling for some time the market became firmer, and closed ruling ½c higher for all grades. Saturday nearly all sold at an advance of 10c @ 15c lbs. On Saturday matters were about the same as on Friday. Arrivals light, quality good and selling readily at figures a shade higher than those which ruled the past two weeks. To-day the market, closing firm and showing very bright prospects. This week the market opened very light on Monday. Buyers were anxious to purchase, and the market became excited, sellers getting about their own prices, and we have to note that some sales were made as high as $6 10. On Tuesday the arrivals were fair, and the market became more settled, prices declined from 10 to 20c and closed at $6 00 for best. To-day the arrivals are coming a little heavier, but prices have not changed, and the market is active at the following rates: Extra, 175 to 200 lbs, $6 00; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 00@6 25.

Sheep.

The sheep market closed last week fair, everything being sold or shipped out. The receipts since which have been heavy. Advices from the East are not very encouraging, and buyers are offish and want to purchase at lower prices. Not many are changing hands; the market dull and dragging, buyers are purchasing very sparingly, and only at prices from ½ to ¾c lower than had ruled before. The following are the ruling rates: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5½c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5¼@5 50; decline continued. In review of the week's operations of the yards we have to say for sheep a slight advance on the early part of the week was made, but this was not well sustained, and the market closed at 5½@5¾

THE VERY LATEST.

THE RIOT.

Scenes at Belleville Hospital.

Noble Conduct of the Police.

Mayor Hall Assumes the Responsibility of the Kelso Order.

He Refuses to Tell Whether Hoffman was Consulted in the Matter.

SCENES AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The scenes at Bellevue Hospital baffle description. Some of the cases are most touching. James Lowe, a young man out of work and strolling up Eighth avenue to see the parade, received a shot in the head. Only yesterday his young wife and child left Ireland to join him. It will be a sad tale to tell on her arrival here. Perhaps the saddest sight of all was the body of a young girl about sixteen years old, who had been shot through the heart. It is probable that the girl never looked so pretty in life as she did in death, her face in perfect repose and a half smile played around the lips, as if when the death shot struck her she had been laughing at the scenes around her.

The Tribune to-morrow will have the following editorial:

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The arrangements of the Police Commissioners for preventing a riot were perfect. The character of the men in meeting it was heroic, more than that, they met it with admirable spirit, and performed it in a manner deserving of all praise. Nothing could have been better than the discipline with which the force began to be felt by the forces concentrated there, a platoon of nine coats dashed from the ranks at a quick pace, and the mob with its clubs was scattered flying. We witnessed seven or eight of these attacks, and in no instance did the rioters await the onset. They fled in every direction, tumbling headlong through cross streets and seeking refuge in cellars and doorways, only a few of the hindmost felt the sinews of the horsemen. We have but to name so many criticisms falsely upon signs of demonstration in the force, that we admire with peculiar pleasure to the admirable conduct of the police on Wednesday.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

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Secretary Delano returns here from Ohio early next week.

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Landing of Venezuelans Confirmed—Engagements Between the Spanish Troops and the Filibusters—The Movements of the Steamer Virginia.

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NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday morning a break ninety feet in extent on the surface occurred in the Wyoming canal, two and a half miles from Wilkesbarre, filling the Empire and Burroughs collieries with water, and suspending work for two months. The canal will be repaired in six weeks or less time. The amount of damage was not ascertained. No one was hurt.

A man named John Carden, while attempting to get on a moving train at the Union depot, on the Missouri river on Monday evening, lost his hold and was knocked off the bridge and fell a distance of ninety feet to the rocks below. No bones were broken and the man is expected to recover.

A dead body with clothes on fire, was found a short distance from St. Louis on Wednesday. The man had a pistol wound in the body, and a pistol was found lying a few feet from him. It is not known whether he committed suicide or was murdered.

A committee appointed by the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis have addressed a letter to Gen. Myers, chief signal officer at Washington, suggesting that a careful observation of the rise and fall and general condition of the western rivers be made by the signal officers and published in the usual weather reports telegraphed to the press of the country. They further suggest that signal stations be established at Pittsburgh and other points on the rivers and along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

Commencement at Amherst College took place yesterday. Fifty-nine graduated. The following honorary degrees were conferred: L. L. D., Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Dr. Regin, Constantinople; Prof. William S. Tyler, Amherst. Prof. Francis A. Metzger, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Horace Greeley, New York; D. D., Rev. Geo. B. Jewett, Salem; Rev. Isaac G. Ross, Constantinople; Rev. Samuel Cushing, Boston. It is announced that the Nineveh slabs in the Cabinet, the inscription on which has heretofore been a mystery, had been deciphered by last by an alumnus of the college, Rev. William Hayes Ward, of the New York Independent.

Prof. H. Foute, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, and long connected with Miami Medical College, died yesterday.

The Germans of Covington, Ky., have formed an incorporated society called the German American Mutual Protection Society, the object of which is to protect themselves by the ballot box and other peaceable means in the observance of the Sabbath according to their peculiar ideas. They hold their first meeting last night, and were addressed by Emil Rothe, who took the position that that which was right on a week day was right on the Sabbath. The intention seems to be to push the organization of such societies into other cities.

The commencement exercises of Yale College were largely attended yesterday. Ninety-nine graduated. At the Alumni meeting speeches were made by President Woolsey, Governor Jewell, President Porter and others. The following honorary degrees were given: D. D. upon Rev. Dr. Allen, editor of the *British Quarterly Review*; LL. D. upon Rev. Dr. Burchmell, of Hartford, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Ira Mayham, and J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, and M. A. upon John B. Harrison, of San Francisco.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—River six feet three, having fallen seven inches. Only the regular packets arrived and departed. Showery this afternoon.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—Cloudy and warm. River rose twenty inches. Arrived—Fort Smith.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Arrived—Marble City, Memphis; Harry Johnson and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Mountaineer, Quincy; Kellogg, New Orleans; Kansas City, Kansas City; Bismarck, New Orleans; Clara, Peoria; St. Lake, Lafayette; Capital City, Kansas City. Weather cloudy; heavy rain with high wind this morning.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 13.—Weather cloudy and hot; mercury 90. River fallen four inches, with thirty inches at French Island. Port list: Departed—Gus Lee, Cincinnati; Ben Boyd, Down; Rose Hite, at noon; Emma Floyd and Dwight, Newcomb aground at French Island.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Cloudy; mercury 86. River declining. Arrived—Fort Gibson, Arkansas. Departed—Julia and City of Memphis, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—River stationary, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Burkeville, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 13.—Port list: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 8 A. M.; Tom Dekker, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Sadie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Geo. Anderson, Tennessee river to Memphis, 2 P. M.; Geo. Anderson, Tennessee river to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; H. S. Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; H. S. Turner, Cairo to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 P. M. River stationary. Clear; thermometer 92.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—No arrivals or departures.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—River risen two inches, with twenty inches in the chute and forty-four inches in the canal. Clear and more pleasant. Arrived—Argosy and barges, New Orleans. Departed—Argosy and barges, Cincinnati.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Closing of Public Resorts—Anticipating Future Payments of German Indemnity.

PARIS, July 13.—L'Admiralty, military commander of Paris, has officially notified the managers of theatres, cafes, and other places of public resort that they must close at midnight as was formerly the case.

Deputies to the Assembly from the provinces occupied by the German troops are earnestly pressing upon Thiers the policy of anticipating future payments of German indemnity. It is said Thiers encourages these ideas, and that negotiations with Germany upon the subject have already been entered upon.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE FIRST NARROW-GAUGE PASSENGER ENGINE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—To-day the first narrow-gauge passenger engine ever built in America was shipped for Peru.

PROPERTY OF THE NORTH MISSOURI ROAD LEVIED ON FOR TAXES.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—On the appearance of the proceedings inaugurated by Col. Maguire, County Collector, yesterday, in levying on the property of the North Missouri Railroad Company for delinquent taxes, he to-day seized thirteen locomotives belonging to the road from Mountain Grove for non-payment of back taxes. He also levied on a large lot of lumber belonging to the Missouri Pacific railway and dire docks at South St. Louis for unpaid taxes. Every engineer and fireman in the employ of the road refused to run their respective seized, and their tax bill for five thousand under protest. The City Council committee, consisting of Messrs. Hall and Crowbelt, present Justice of the County Court, held a meeting to-day to determine on some plan of action to prevent the sale of the North Missouri Railroad by sheriff, and to prevent the interference of the United States Government. We have but to-day so many criticisms falsely upon signs of demonstration in the force, that we admire with peculiar pleasure to the admirable conduct of the police on Wednesday.

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NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday morning a break ninety feet in extent on the surface occurred in the Wyoming canal, two and a half miles from Wilkesbarre, filling the Empire and Burroughs collieries with water, and suspending work for two months. The canal will be repaired in six weeks or less time. The amount of damage was not ascertained. No one was hurt.

A man named John Carden, while attempting to get on a moving train at the Union depot, on the Missouri river on Monday evening, lost his hold and was knocked off the bridge and fell a distance of ninety feet to the rocks below. No bones were broken and the man is expected to recover.

A dead body with clothes on fire, was found a short distance from St. Louis on Wednesday. The man had a pistol wound in the body, and a pistol was found lying a few feet from him. It is not known whether he committed suicide or was murdered.

A committee appointed by the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis have addressed a letter to Gen. Myers, chief signal officer at Washington, suggesting that a careful observation of the rise and fall and general condition of the western rivers be made by the signal officers and published in the usual weather reports telegraphed to the press of the country. They further suggest that signal stations be established at Pittsburgh and other points on the rivers and along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains.

Commencement at Amherst College took place yesterday. Fifty-nine graduated. The following honorary degrees were conferred: L. L. D., Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Dr. Regin, Constantinople; Prof. William S. Tyler, Amherst. Prof. Francis A. Metzger, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Horace Greeley, New York; D. D., Rev. Geo. B. Jewett, Salem; Rev. Isaac G. Ross, Constantinople; Rev. Samuel Cushing, Boston. It is announced that the Nineveh slabs in the Cabinet, the inscription on which has heretofore been a mystery, had been deciphered by last by an alumnus of the college, Rev. William Hayes Ward, of the New York Independent.

Prof. H. Foute, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, and long connected with Miami Medical College, died yesterday.

The Germans of Covington, Ky., have formed an incorporated society called the German American Mutual Protection Society, the object of which is to protect themselves by the ballot box and other peaceable means in the observance of the Sabbath according to their peculiar ideas. They held their first meeting last night, and were addressed by Emil Rothe, who took the position that that which was right on a week day was right on the Sabbath. The intention seems to be to push the organization of such societies into other cities.

The commencement exercises of Yale College were largely attended yesterday. Ninety-nine graduated. At the Alumni meeting speeches were made by President Woolsey, Governor Jewell, President Porter and others. The following honorary degrees were given: D. D. upon Rev. Dr. Allen, editor of the *British Quarterly Review*; LL. D. upon Rev. Dr. Burchmell, of Hartford, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Ira Mayham, and J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, and M. A. upon John B. Harrison, of San Francisco.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—River six feet three, having fallen seven inches. Only the regular packets arrived and departed. Showery this afternoon.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—Cloudy and warm. River rose twenty inches. Arrived—Fort Smith.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Arrived—Marble City, Memphis; Harry Johnson and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Mountaineer, Quincy; Kellogg, New orleans; Kansas City, Kansas City; Bismarck, New Orleans; Clara, Peoria; St. Lake, Lafayette; Capital City, Kansas City. Weather cloudy; heavy rain with high wind this morning.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 13.—Weather cloudy and hot; mercury 90. River fallen four inches, with thirty inches at French Island. Port list: Departed—John and Coffin, Cincinnati; Ben Boyd, Down; Rose Hite, at noon; Emma Floyd and Dwight, Newcomb aground at French Island.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Cloudy; mercury 86. River declining. Arrived—Fort Gibson, Arkansas. Departed—Julia and City of Memphis, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—River stationary, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Burkeville, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 13.—Port list: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 8 A. M.; Tom Dekker, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Sadie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Geo. Anderson, Tennessee river to Memphis, 2 P. M.; Geo. Anderson, Tennessee river to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; H. S. Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; H. S. Turner, Cairo to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8 P. M. River stationary. Clear; thermometer 92.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—No arrivals or departures.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—River risen two inches, with twenty inches in the chute and forty-four inches in the canal. Clear and more pleasant. Arrived—Argosy and barges, New Orleans. Departed—Argosy and barges, Cincinnati.

There is a way of putting things that is very forcible and convincing. Here is a good instance: Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, the founder of freehold land societies, in an address to workingmen, said: "I persuade a man to keep sober. I tell him that with every quart he consumes twenty-five bricks. I show him how in the course of two years, at one quart a day, he swallows as many bricks as would make a nice cottage. He says he cannot afford it. I merely a hundred years old. He lived in a house nearly eighty years and at the time of his death he had not got so many as a brick or a chimney-pot, although he had paid rent all his life. Now, had he belonged to a building society, his grandson might have been better off than he is. I have said that a quart of ale is equal to twenty-five bricks, and a paper of tobacco is the mortar to lay them with. Throw these at the tavern by five bricks and the mortar, going from many a man's pocket over the public counter every day. Such men will never be freeholders. In Birmingham we have bought freehold land at the rate of 1s 1d per week—the strike value of ale and a paper of tobacco exactly! I remember some time ago telling the coal-heavers and the limestone quarrymen, in a meeting at Dudley, that every quart of ale was equal to half a yard of freehold land. 'Now man, get up at the far end of the table and said, 'Sir, is that in that you say, mister?' I replied, "Why, my dear fellow, with every quart of ale you drink you swallow half a yard of land." 'Oh, my!' he said he, "I have swallowed many a field in my time."

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in St. Louis next September.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unsalable Letters, July 13, 1871.

Bair & Co., Manor Station, Pa. 3c
Clark, Miss Jennie, Washington, Pa. 3c
Debbitt, Jacob, Pa. 3c
Daly, Geo., Indian Creek, Pa. 3c
Coe, R., Connellsville, Pa. 3c
McHugh, Dr. Wm., Monongahela, Pa. 3c
Mercumick, James, Altoona, Pa. 3c
Unger, Adrian, Mexico, Pa. 3c
Boby, Frank, Rochester, Pa. 3c
Wells, Mrs. M. A., Corville Station, Ohio 3c
Wheeler, Miss Marg't., Rochester, Pa. 3c

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, July 13, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	BAROMETER.	THERMOMETER.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	CLOUDS.	WEATHER.
			DIRECTION.	VELOCITY.			
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.95	68	S. W.	10		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
Cairo	29.82	86	S.	6		Cl'r	Cl'r
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	72	S. W.	8		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
Cincinnati, O.	29.87	80	S. W.	6		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
Cleveland, O.	29.92	72	S. W.	8		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
Dubuque, Iowa	29.82	72	S. W.	6		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	72	S. W.	8		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
Memphis, Tenn.	29.80	86	S. W.	6		Cl'r	Cl'r
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	72	S. W.	8		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
New Orleans, La.	29.85	88	S.	6		Cl'r	Cl'r
Pittsburgh	29.87	80	S. W.	6		Cl'dy	Cl'dy
St. Louis, Mo.	29.86	90	S. W.	6		Cl'r	Cl'r
Toledo, O.	29.90	72	S. W.	8		Cl'dy	Cl'dy

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle; C, pleasant; D, fresh; E, very brisk; F, high wind; G, very high wind; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, accompanied with rain. This is a very severe storm.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair or pleasant; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow, and 6, cloudy.

Signals hoisted at Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Opinion of the Superintendent of Baltimore in Relation to the Public Schools of Pittsburgh.

In the proceedings of the Board of Public School Commissioners of Baltimore, published in the *American*, we find the following in relation to the public schools of this city:

Mr. William H. Creery, the Superintendent of Public Schools, then presented a report of his recent trip to Pittsburgh. Mr. Creery says: "Through the kindness and attention of Mr. George Fahs Fox, the Superintendent of Schools, I was enabled to spend a large number of days in Pittsburgh, and am I received much information concerning them. In the location of the school buildings they have adopted the plan of placing the high school building in the center of the ward furnishes school accommodations for from 600 to 1,000 pupils, and contains primary, intermediate and grammar departments, all of which are in the charge of one Principal, who has the assistance of as many teachers as are needed. From a want of foresight, during the last twenty years, the city authorities have been compelled to every part of the city, irrespective of their relation to the grammar school, and as a consequence the grammar schools are overcrowded, while others have scarcely any.

"The High School of Pittsburgh will be completed and occupied for school purposes in the month of September. It is a large and handsome structure, built of brick and stone, and is four stories high, and overlooking the whole city. It is four hundred and twenty feet long by one hundred and ten feet wide, and has twenty-seven rooms in it, all of good size. It was commenced nearly two years ago, and will cost $125,000, when it is finished. The grounds around it are the city, and is worth $50,000, making the total cost $200,000. The population of Pittsburgh is about 90,000, and including the like this would digest in our school system, and place us on an equality with any other cities. Allegheny, a suburb of Pittsburgh, is much larger than ours, and cost from $40,000 to $50,000 a piece. Two things particularly attracted my attention, the large size of the lots and the tasteful cultivation of them. The school is usually situated in the center of a square. There are in some cases the lot being about two acres, surrounded by trees and adorned with flowers, grass plats and shrubbery.

"It was my pleasure to be present at the laying of a corner-stone for a new school-house in the city, and I witnessed the enthusiasm which the people of Pittsburgh displayed on that occasion. It was the reporting of the first class from the High School to the popular education. The manner of raising funds for the erection of the new school houses in the city of Pittsburgh will explain what is written in their reports, as well as what is here presented. The city councils annually levy a tax sufficient for the money required for school purposes, limited only by act of the Legislature to ten mills on the dollar."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MISS MARY D. GARVIN, of Carroll is the name of the lady appointed as teacher of the Grammar Department of the Ann Street School, Forbes District.

LADIES will be admitted to the Art Gallery between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. The bath house is located between the Hand street and suspension bridge.

IN a day or two, repairs will be made between dams No. 1 and 2, and in consequence the water between those points will be drawn off. Mr. Shaler, the Superintendent of the Birmingham Water Works, requests the citizens of the South Side to be careful in the use of water for a few days.

A POLICEMAN on the day force, while attempting to make an arrest this morning at one o'clock on Wylie avenue, was set upon by a man, who, from which the prisoner knocked him down and made good his escape. The officer was not injured.

THE body of an unknown man was found floating in the Monongahela river yesterday morning at a point nearly opposite the mouth of Saw Mill run. He was about five feet, stoutly built, black hair, chin beard, new boots, and apparently forty years of age. No one identified the body at the Morgue, when a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

ABOUT eleven o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the third story of the brick and copper works of W. B. Scaife, Esq., located on First avenue, between Wood and Market streets. The building extends from First to Second avenue, and the fire was first discovered in that part of the building fronting on Second avenue. The alarm was sounded from box 32, which was promptly responded to by the fire companies, but before anything it before much damage was done. The fire was confined between the ceiling and roof, and was caused by a defective flue.

An Insane Boy.

Patrick Bonnery, an Irish young man, aged eighteen, was brought to the city yesterday by an uncle, from Alpsville, on the Connellsville Railroad. Bonner came to this city from Ireland on the 4th, and on the next day was put to work on the railroad, and on the next day was put to work on the railroad, and on the next day was put to work on the railroad